

SEXUALITY

Multiple Choice

Sex and Culture

1. In Indian culture, *Hijras* are:
 - A. transvestites who are labeled as social deviants
 - B. hermaphrodites who possess both male and female genitalia
 - C. sexual impersonators
 - D. important figures who represent the valued Hindu ideals

2. Which of the following is/are true of sexual values and attitudes in American society?
 - A. public opinion polls show that tolerance of casual sex is greater today than ever before
 - B. fewer people are experiencing sex before marriage than a decade ago
 - C. behavioral changes are harder to document than in other areas because people in this culture generally consider sex to be a private matter
 - D. more men are experiencing sex for the first time after they are married

3. Research on how sexual identity is learned indicates that:
 - A. sexual scripts are greatly overrated as a source of learning one's part in sexual behavior
 - B. sexual socialization takes place at a very early age long before young people become sexually active
 - C. parents, not peers, have the strongest influence on sexual attitudes
 - D. roles learned in youth have little effect on our relationships as men and women later in life

4. The social institution that defines some forms of sexual expression as more legitimate than others is:
 - A. religion
 - B. the family
 - C. education
 - D. all of the above

5. Sexual relationships develop within a social context and that context establishes:
 - A. what sexual relationships mean
 - B. how sexual relationships are conducted
 - C. what social supports are given (or denied) to particular kinds of sexual relationships.
 - D. all of the above

6. Which of the following is(are) not a current example of how sex and the law intersect?
 - A. red-light districts
 - B. selective law enforcement
 - C. out-right state licensing of commercial sex
 - D. all of the above

Chapter 13

7. State-supported agencies are particularly prone to exert their influence on sexuality and reproduction among the:
 - A. working class
 - B. middle class
 - C. poor
 - D. upper class

8. Kinsey's research was based on a national sample of 11,000, but all his research subjects were:
 - A. White
 - B. relatively well-educated
 - C. middle-class
 - D. all of the above

9. When researchers gather explicit data about sexual behaviors, they encounter the problem that:
 - A. what people say they may do may differ significantly from what they really do
 - B. it is difficult to find a publisher who will publish their findings
 - C. it is difficult to separate heterosexual from homosexual behavior
 - D. those who participate frequently report psychological problems caused by their participation in the research

10. The findings of Kinsey's studies on human sexuality:
 - A. helped to liberate people from the shame and guilt that many felt about their sexual practices
 - B. raised legitimate questions about the absolute distinctions made between homosexual and heterosexual people
 - C. laid the groundwork for some of the sexual liberation movements that followed
 - D. all of the above